WILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

FORWARDING OF TROOPS TO THE CAPITAL. There appears to be a general misunderstanding with repard to the delay in forwarding regiments of volun-teers from the city of New York to Washington. The Severnor of the State has been authorized to furnish a given quota of the troops called into requisition by the ent, and that list of State troops has already been All the soldiers now in Washington from New York city, with the exception of Ellsworth's Fire Zonayes, went forward upon that requisition. The regiments from the interier of the State are not yet ready for service, and more troops are required in Washington. In the meantime ever a dozen regiments, comprising some ten thousand men, have been voluntarily organized in this only. They are all equipped, and more to them arrared and ready to take the field. The Governor collect to accept them because the State first is full. All the regiments which have been organized in this city are imposion to meet the demands of the President by precessing to weshington. The Governor has refused to usate the order to send them forward, and it is supposed that the President will soon ascept them, and immediately call them into the service as a corps of volunteers at large, should this prove to be true, the uninter of troops in Washington a week from this time will be increased by ten thousand. Orders were yesterday given by the Screetary of War to have all troops emisted for the service sent on from New York to Washington immediately. No more men for three months service are wanted by the War Department. Steam has been kept up upon vesues prepared to take the appliers to the expected seat of conduct, but they cannot leave without orders from the Governor, and these he has refused. The necessity of terwarding the regiments from this city without further coley will be prescated to the President at Washington to day by a delegation from the Union Defence Committee. York city, with the exception of Elisworth's Fire Zonayes

TROOPS IN THE PARK BARRACKS. The Park barracks are now in charge of Colonel Tabember of the Governor's staff. He is hard at work, seing all in his power to promote the comfort and heal h f the men quartered there. He never resigned his po stion, and has had no thought of doing so, and should not be confounded with Col. Michael M. Van Baren of the Ninth regiment, who recently tendered his resignation. There are now about one thousand men quartered in the barracks, including officers and priva es. The Ferni regiment of the Union Volunteers, Colonel Pratte's commond, have four companies stationed there.—Dompuny M., Captain J. J. Hasler: Company B. Captain I. C. Newman; Company D. Captain M. O. McGarry, numbering about three hundred men, including officers. There are five companies of the California regiment, numbering about lear hundred men. Captain W. Chester's, of furtysom; Capt. Hubbe' and Capt. Young's, of Amsterdam; Capt. Rowe's, of Ithica, and Capt. Havee', of Fulton county. The remainder being to the Excessior regiment, the companies, three in number, being commanded by Captains Relly, Mshon and Taylor. The greatest activity prevails during the whole day, and the men are being constantly drilled to perfect them in the art of war. The drilling of the recruits it appears affords a never failing spectacle of delight to our citizens, who crowd round the enciosare of from day light to sunset, with never failing quericuity. On Weinesday next, should the weather prove favorable, a band of music will discourse sweet sounds to enliven the monotony of barrack life. Colonel Thomas B. Van Buren intends erecting a flagstaff this week, pear the Broadway entrance. Ninth regiment, who recently tendored his resignation

MOVEMENTS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGI-MENT, OF BROOKLYN.

THE REGIMENT NOT YET ORDERED TO THE SEAT OF WAR-PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO COMPANY D. Though strenuous exertions are being made from vari-ous influential quarters for the departure of this corps, they still remain quartered at the Arsenal, in Portland avenue, Brooklyn, and are daily drilled at Fort Greene, before thousands of spectators. Yesterday it was inten-York, but the treatening appearance of the weather furing the day debarred this intention from being carried into effect. However, at about three o'clock in the after-toon, the regiment had a dress parade at Fort Greene, the men being enveloped in their large blue over atta. The efficiency of the men in their drail is becoming daily more apparent, and they will soon be able to mancetive with the precision of regular solitiers. A very interesting incident took place yesterday morning, in connection with the regiment, being the presentation of a splendid flag to Company D, made by Mrs. George W. Gerean, whose husband is an extensive sailm ker, using business at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn. The company marched from the Arsenal at an early hour in the morning, fully unformed and armed, and having arrived at the establishment of Mr. Gereau, were formed into line, when that gentleman stepped out with the flag in his band, and in appropriate and patriotic language presented it to the company in the name of Mrs. Gereau, who had manufactured the article with her own hands. The men received the gift with cheers for the fair manufacture. After the presentation the company were invited to a coilation, when songs, speeches, toasts and sentiments became the order of the day. Lieutenant Jones, Captain Baldwin and other officers of the Fourteeath, addressed the company, and the utmost convivality and happiness prevailed. The regiment purpose paying New York a visit to day, if they do not receive immediate marching orders, when General Sandford will review them at the City Hall Fark. ed that the regiment would parade through New York, but the threatening appearance of the weather

THE EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT. This regiment, under command of Colonel Sheehan

mustered at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at their headquarters, 594 Broadway, for the twofeld purpose of inspection and electing their field efficers. The staff officers are not to be elected until further notice from Albany. In obesience to an order from Governor Morgan. Brigadier General Crooke, accompanied by his staff, atjended for the purpose of inspecting the men. The companies entered the room, which was too small to accommodate the whole, one by one, and after the process of impection elected their officers by ballot. On the whole, the regiment is composed of men of manifest pluck, and they would be desperate fellows to contend with in close quarters, when the bayonet or bowie kaife would came not requisition. Nearly all of them are young, shibette men, many of whom are from the mechanical walk of iffe. Considering the short time they have been drilling, they present quite a martial front, march well, wheel well, and perform all the evolutions pertaining to military tactics with admirable procision several or the officers connected with this regiment served in Noaragua, under Walker, and have therefore some claim to actual military service.

The following are the names of the officers elected you terday by each company —

Company A—Captain, Lewis Bieral: First Lieutenant, Fromas Hagan; Second Lieutenant, Peter Hagan.

Company B—Captain, John S. Austin; Lieutenant, James helbohald: Second Lieutenant, John S. Mostin; Lieutenant, William A. Lynch; Ensign, John Cooney.

Company B—Captain, Benry McDermott; First Lieutenant, William A. Lynch; Ensign, Thomas Hughes.

Company B—Captain, Henry McDermott; First Lieutenant, John Davey; Ensign, Thomas Hughes.

Company F—Captain, Henry McDermott; First Lieutenant, John Davey; Ensign, Thomas Hughes.

Company F—Captain, E. Fries; First Lieutenant, Ed. S. Allen; Ensign, George Barnett.

We understand that Mr. T. T. Kverett is to be the Chaptain to this regiment. modate the whole, one by one, and after the process of

NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

The quarters of the command of Colonel Rush C. Haw-kins, at Castle Garden, are everything else but what a military camp ought to be. The fact of the place being so exposed, and surrounded as the men are by the constant presence of their friends, the regiment has be

constant presence of their friends, the regiment has betome thoroughly demoralized. The commandant of the
regiment, desirous of putting a stop to men taking Freach
leave, has secured Riker's Island for a camping ground,
and the regiment had orders to leave yesterday afternoon for their new quarters.

Quartermaster Elnict has been to the island superintending the construction of the barracks, and this evening or to-morrow morning positively, the regiment willake its final departure from the city. Recruiting has
tetally ceased, the ranks of the regiment being already
filled with the quota required by law. The staff
officers have all been appointed, with a very few exceptions, and on the whole the New York Zouaves are a vahabble acquisition to the volunteer force from this city.

J. McLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth regiment, Sappers and Minors, Colonel J McLeod Murphy, moved from their headquarters in Broadway yesterday morning, and proceeded to Bellevue graden, at the foot of Eightlich street, East river, where they will be mustered into the United States service to cay. The men are nearly all uniformed and look exceedingly well. There he a few vacacles is some of the companies, but none but good able bodied men need apply. The Fifteenit will be stationed at Bollevae garden ettlithe end of the week, when they will be ordered of the Washington on active service.

PRESENTATION TO COMPANY B, FIFTY-

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company B, of the Prity-fifth regiment (Carde Lafay) eite) paraded on Schurdey last, and after marching through several of the streets pacceeded to the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, where blastone Alixe Doubel presented them with a benetitiu set of colors, made of elle, fringed with after and gold. The gains or meanmant. Captain 6. Structure, received thus and transferred them to the charge of the commany and cathesiastic cheering. The men subsequently visited the Fark to drill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New Yorks, May 10, 1861.

(an you inform us why four companies of the Garde
Layayette (Fifty 57th regiment) were ordered to encamp upon the Entery for four dans, and then ordered
back, to be releved, or more procesty masking, replaced by the Second regiment, Colonel Tampshaw. After
having put us individually as pecuniary lesses and to the
neglect of our respective vocations, why has not our
regiment heen sent to the most of war. We were among
the first to respond to the Promident's oul, and offered onmeryices. Not a man but was willing to sacrifice his all
to serve his adopted solutely and prove his loyatty and
devotion to our country's hag. But it seems that our
loyalty was or is confided by those in authority Our
object in addressing you thus in in justification of the
course that some of our members and recruits have
taken in transferring their mervices to Colonel Wool's
fourteenth regiment, of Browklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. MEMBERS OF OUMFANY E. GARDE LAPAYETTE.

COLONEL ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

QUARTERS OF THE TROOPS THEIR DISCI-The First regiment of the National Guard, Colosel Wm H. Alen, which has been quartered for the last four weeks at the Quarantine station, Staten Island, has been mustered into the United States service, and received marching orders. It was expected that the regiment would be ready to march some days ago; but the Mintery Poor dat Albany has not yet been able to supply the troops with all their equipments, and the delay is open-tioned by this circumstance. The uniforms came to day

Boar dat Albany has not yet been able to supply the troops with all their equipments, and the delay is oncomed by this circumstance. The uniforms came to day, and the commanding officer has received information that the rest will be furn shed during the week. Should such prove to be the case, the regiment will march at once. The government need the troops badly, and is acxious for them to move at the earliest moment. They are easisted for two years, or until the close of the war. The staff officers are:—

Wm. H. Alen, Colonel.

Gavret Dyckman, Lieutenant Colonel.

James M. Turner, Major.

Leon Barrard, Adjutant.

Robert S. Waimsley, Quartermaster.

D. L. Hicks, Surgeon.

John Howe, Assistant Surgeon.

P. Frankin Jones, Chapian.

Many of these officers have seen considerable service, and are eminently qualified to fill their positions. Col. Allen is well known in military circles; he was formerly adjutant of the Seventh regiment, and ardle officer of the Mestropolitan police. Lieut. Col. Dyckman, as will be remembered, is the gentleman to whom was awarded the gold sauff box bequeathed by Gen. Andrew Jackson to be given to the bravest man in the State of New York. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was in every battle which was fought by Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Adjutant Barnard was also under Gen. Scott in that campaign and fought with him in all his engagements. His name was munitored with henor by Gen. Scott in his departches to the government. Mejor furner has been connected with military matters for over twenty years, and is a skilled and accomplished officer. Quartermaster Walmsley has for many years been storkeeper at Bedloc's island, and has, therefore, much experience in his department. Of the officers of the like, two have seen a great deal of active service in Europe, and all have been monapped as it has been impossible to drill them in the use of arms to the extent desirable. The ranks are composed chiefly of machanics and laboring men from this city, who are repo

drills until twelve o'clock.

Dress parate at nine o'clock.

Company drills un'il twelve o'clock.

Dinner at twelve o'clock.

Hecreations from one to three o'clock.

General and dress parade at five o'clock.

Retreat and dress parade at five o'clock.

Tattoe at hine o'clock.

Tattoe at hine o'clock, when all lights are extinguished, except in the officers' quarters.

The hours for regreation are generally employed by the men in pitching quotis and playing ball. The arms used will be the Minie rifle, and it is believed that, armed with these, a more efficient body of volunteers than those composing this regiment will not have left the city of New York. Their quarters are very comfortable as far as they go, but the men are somewhat cramped for niceping room. They, however, bear this inconveulence with commendable patience, and though most of them have been accustomed to better quarters and better rations than generally falls to the lot of the sollier, no maintaining or complaint of any kind escapes them. Their most ardeat wish is for active service, and they, as well as their officers, confidently expect to see it within a very short time. The parade ground used by the regiment is well adapted for the purpose, being a large, level and beautiful lawn, in full view and within a very short decapes the regiment with a handsome stand of colors before it crimences its merch. The colors are ready, and it is expected that the regiment will shortly be prepared to receive them.

THE RESIGNATION OF COL. VAN BEUREN. OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The resignation of Colonel Van Beuren, of the Ninth regiment, has been formally accepted and instructions given for the election of a regimental commandant in his place. The following orders have been issued in connec tion therewith:-

EMGADE ORDER

THE BRIGADE N. Y. S. M.)

The resignation of Colene Van Beuren has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the service. Major Hallick is hereby directed to assemble the officers of the Ninth regiment for the purpose of electing a colene and to fill such other vacancies as have or may occur, on thurstay, 16th inst., at five o'clock P. M., at the Armory, 71 University place.

By order, Wm. Hall, Brig. Gen.

J. G. HERRIOTT, Beig. M. jor.

SPELIA ORDERS—NO. 13.

HEADQUARTING NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T. }

NEW YORK, May 11, 1861. }

The above brigade order is hereby promulgated.

By order of Major W. H. Hallock, commanding.

J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant. BRIGADE ORDER

CALIFORNIA FIRST REGIMENT.

in this city, with the exception of two companies, the officers and men of which are expected to arrive every day. This regiment has not been raised in this city, but various counites throughout the State, wherever in various counties throughout the State, wherever a carry of ex Californians were disposed to raily to the Colonel's rail. The regiment is composed of a splendid body of their not only it must to labor in the field, but to the fatigue, and privations of the long and warry march, he hondrode of their were amongst those who first sweed the tell and dangers of the overland route to California. A considerable number besides served in the Maxican war, and bring with them the experiences of that campaign—experiences which will be of infinite service, not only to themselves but to their comrades in arms. rms.
The regiment is under orders to occupy Fort Schuyler,

The regiment is under orders to ecopy Fort Schuyler, and Colonel Baker is very anxious to get his command there; but this he cannot effect until Colonel Duryco's Zonazes leave that encampment. As the accommodations at headquarters are very limited, some three or four companies have been ordered to the Park barracks, intely vacated by the Vermont regiment. It is expected that the whole regiment will proceed to Fort Schuyler on Thursday morning texts.

Vesterday a meeting of the regiment by companies was to have been helden for the purcess of electing officers.

Yesterday a meeting of the regiment by companies was to have been helden for the purpose of electing officers, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the two companies that had been expected to be present, the election was postponed. The contract for the uniform of the regiment is being rapidly filled up, and the Colonel expects at no distant day to have his command called into active

tice.
the meantime the men will undergo a thorough drill-In the meaning the line will have been furnished to the following companies have been furnished to the regiment by ine district set opposite each. Captain Hayes company, Johnston, New York; Captain Hubbs' company, Amsterdam, New York; Captain Rowe's company, Ithaca, New York; Captain Chalmer's company, Tarrytown, New York; Captain Chalmer's company, Amsterdam, New York; Captain Young's c The remaining companies were organized in this city.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S IRISH

ZOUAVES.
The late despatch received from Washington from Cap sin T. F. Meagher, instructing the officers of his corps of rish Zonaves to make all the necessary preparations to mbark their men for Washington without delay, ha created quite a joyful excitement amongst the parties

THE IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

The imperial Zouaves, of No. 546 Brandway, Wester Merritt Colonel Commanding, are very much in meet of sterrat Coonel Commanding, are very much is need of aid to equip and sustain the men. The following named gentlemen having consented to not an a committee to re-ceive subscriptions, our patriotic follow citizens are car-nessly requested to send in their denations:—Hiram Ar-derson, No. 99 Bowery: Jones & White. No. 698 Broad-way; C. D. Robinson, No. 598 Broadway; J. C. Perry, No. 6 Beekman street, room No. 54; S. A. Schoonmaker, No. 5 Chatham square.

boit, with sash, was presented to Joseph Yeomans, Esq., First Lieutenant of Company E. National Guard (W. H. Allen, Colonel), by a few personal friends. Response was made by the recipient and his LieutenantColonel, G. H. Dyckman, and; the boys had a good time generally. Lieutenant Yeomans will not diagrace the gift.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD. Lieut. Col. Ackerman, acting commandant of the First regiment Constitution Guard, has lessed the following:-

regiment Constitution Guard, has issued the following.—
First Regiment U. S. Construction Guard, by
249 William Street, May 13, 1861. }
All officers and privates of this regiment are required
to report themselves at headquarters for further instruction within three days.
Officers and privates of companies and parts of companies who desire to join this fine corps, with a view of
soon distinguishing themselves, must report themselves
immediately.
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS. The undereigned having been appointed a committee by the Colonels of the Miszouri volunteers to collect funds in this city to assist in equipping the volunteers in that State, respectfully selicit patriotic citizens to forward checks to Isaac Sherman, Treasurer, No. 1 Hacover square, for such sums as they are disposed to contribute. Liberal and immediate contributions may save Missouri

rom seccession.

18AAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover square.
SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, No. 39 Nassau street.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, 179 Water street.

Colonel Anderson was at the military headquarters and attending to various business matters during the early part of yesterday; in the evening he enter tained a small party of friends at dinner at the Brevoort House. Among those present was an old soldier named Charles Behne, 62 years of age, a native of Germany, who fought at the battlee of Leipsic and Waterloo, and having in his possession two medals, one for the campaign of 1813, and another the Waterloo medal, on which is engraved "Finsign Churles Behne, of the First light battalen of the King's German Legion." He emigrated to this country in the year 1819, and settled in St. Louis. from which city he arrived yesterday, for the purpose seeing Col. Anderson, and offering his services as an en gineer to the federal government; he also brought an

seeing Col. Anderson, and offering his services as an engineer to the federal government; he also brought models and plans of several new missiles to show to Col. A. He said his intention was to proceed to Washington after seeing the Colonel, as in his youth the United stytes had been his ideal of a republic, and he is desirous of doing all in his power to reconstruct and preserve the Union.

Col. Anderson visited the Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon. He was introduced by Mr. J. R. Garland in a short address, to which the Colonel replied in substance as follows.—He said, although not in the habit of making speeches, his reception by the Board of Brokers had been so fistering that he must say something on this occasion. The situation he had been placed in he would have willingly shrunk from, on account of its responsibilities out Providence had placed him in the situation, and he had aried to do his duty. Since the fail of Fort Sumter to Providence had placed him in the situation, and he had aried to do his duty. Since the fail of Fort Sumter he had received many very bitter letters from the South, on account of his refusal to join his destiny with theirs. He had never said anything to indicate that he would unite his destinies with the South. At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathic with his Southern friends, thinking that there was too much Northern interference with the subject, and that it slavery were an ovil, it attached to the South alme. At the present crisis, neither siavery nor party politics have anything to do with the subject. The question is government or no government, and he felt satisfied that when the present crisis is passed, we shall be again a happy and united people.

This address was received with most hearty cheers. Colonel Stebbins briefly replied, saying that he heartily sympathised with the sentiments expressed by their distinguished visiter.

Colonel Ferro, of the Second regiment Kentucky volunteers, accumpanted Vajor Anderson to this city on his return from Washingt

AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. An organization of ladies, styled the New York Ladies' Army Ald Association, has been for the last few weeks engaged in preparing such articles as will be needed by regiments actively engaged in war. They have had their place of meeting at the House of the Friendless, in Twenty ninth street, where they have been unobtrusively proceeding their very commendable and patriotic labors. If women do not participate in the conflict, if they no not mingle in the actual engagement, they do perform quite as honorable service. In the martist movements of the day theirs is the aweeter mission to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers—to mitigate the evils of war. Sevenal boxes of lint, bandages and clothing, to be used by soldiers in hespital, have been forwarded to different regiments by this Army Aid Association. Mrs. M. O. Roberts is its chief directrons, and ladies from all Christian denominations are invited to lon. Heretofore they have not asked assistance. Yes tenday they accepted theluse of a room in the Astoc Library, which had been kindly tendered them, and in which they will bereafter meet every day, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Pere they will be happy to me any ladies who wish to assist in making up such clothing as will meet the wants of regiments leaving this city, and will also thankfully receive such donations in morey or goods as the patriotic and benevoient may feel disposed to give. Twenty ninth street, where they have been unobtru-

The Methodist Episcopal Church North, which is the argest denomination in the country, sympathizes desply with the war spirit. There is not a single church in New York or Brooklyn that has not sent a number of volusteers from it, and the ministers, instead of suppressing the spirit of Christian patriotism evinced by their congregations, exert themselves in cultivating and properly directing it. The Stars and Stripes have been raised over many of the churches, and sermoes are preached appropriate to the present crisis. *Last Subbath evening the Rev. J. E. Searles, at the request of a number of citizens, and the duty of all true citizens is this line of the critical property. In the Willett street church. The Rev. J. S. Inskip, pastor of the Ninth street Methodist Episopal church, in (this city, has been elected chaplain of the Fourteenth regiment, now about to stat from Proceedings for the raid war. Mr. Inskip is a very popular man with the man possesses considerable of the Crom wellian spirit, and is noted for his open ar oratorical efforts in monster camp meetings. No doubt be will prove himself to be the right man for the ardours and patrictic duties he is now called to perform. It is understood that his estimable lady has volunteered her services as nurse. gregations, exert themselves in cultivating and properly

ASSAULT UPON POLICEMEN BY KERRIGAN'S RANGERS

About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer Bower of the Eighteenth ward police, proceeded to the head quarters of Kerrigan's Union Rangers, in the Bowery, for the purpose of arresting Barnard McGaffney, one of their members, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by a female. The officer found his man, and was about marching him off to the station house when a large number of his comrades interfered, and commenced an assault upon the officer. Policeman Gaffney, of the Sixth ward, went to the assistance of officer Biwer, but the Rangers were too many for them, and not only rescued the prisoner, but assaulted and severely beat the officers. The latter finally managed to get into the street, where they were pursued by a large number of Rangers and a miscellaneous crowd, who hurled stones and other misches at them. Officer Bower was struck upon the back of the neck and in the side and breast, and was very severely injured. He was led to a drug store on the corner of the Bowery and Canal street, where he received proper attention. Officer Guiney escaped with slight bruises. No arrests were made. the purpose of arresting Barnard McGaffney, one of their

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The vessels belonging to the blockading squadren, now fitting out at the Navy Yard, are progressing rapidly. The R. R. Cuyler, the largest of the number, has been perced for eight guns, and begins to look like a pretty pierced for eight gune, and begins to look like a pretty smart man-of-war. The Mount Vernen has been removed from her berth abead of the Bounoke, having heen completed, and is now lying along aide of the Hussen avenue dock, where her provisions, stores, &c., will be taken on board. The Montgomery occupies the place vacated by the Mount Vernen, and the Thomas Freeborn, which will, hear the flag of Captan Ward, in the Chesapeake flottlia, is lying on the port side of the atter versel. The Baylight has a force of workmen on her, and the Resolute and Reliance are nearly ready. They have coal and water on board, and only require their armaments, provisions and store to be ready for sea.

The stoop of war Savanash is completely rigged, and the Reanoeke is aimost to a similar state of forwardness. Her water tanks are alongwide, ready to be taken in.

Throughout the Yard the noise of the workmen's tools a increasant, and a force of them are at work on bundays. In the machine shops operations are sometimes continued till a late hour in the night.

Annexed is a list of the officers of the United States steam frigate Powhtian, guardship off Fort Pickons;-Lieutenaut Communding, David D. Portor: Lieutenaute, M. C. Perry, E. Thompson, T. C. Harris, J. B. Smith, Wm. M. Gamble, W. W. Queen, J. Brown: First Lieutenant M. Gamble, W. W. Queen, J. Brown: First Lieutemant Commanding Marines, Jno. L. Broome: Surgeon, Joseph Wilson: Chief Engineer, Harman Newell: Passed Asiatast Surgeon, James Laws: Acting Paymaster, G. H. Heap: Engineers—First Assistants, W. J. Lamdin, J. F. Landin, Second Assistants, J. Mcliwell, J. Purray: Third Assistants, E. Laws, H. C. Mclivain, F. K. Fietcher: Sailmaker, J. Stephens: Gunner, B. Dey der: Bonternia, P. McLoud; Carpenter; J. Connelly: Captain's Cherk, Essex Porter.

THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Meson, the Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue ga broad, has most generously given an order to the con-NATIONAL GUARD.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Saturday evening that, at William O'Donnei's, not per of Nineteenth street and Third avenue, a sword and abure and their successing the successing of prince for his liberality. Other city lines have done the successing, and we proper stand that their successes has not been abured. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOUR!

Fight Between Rioters and the Home Suard-Several Persons Killed.

Sr. Louis, May 12, 1881. The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About aix o'clock a large body of Home Goards entered the city through Fifth street from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furished with arms. On reaching Walnut street the treeps turned weetward, a large crowd lining the pavement to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth street parties among the spectators begin hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear com-pany immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and he whole column was instabily in confusion, breaking

charged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instabily in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of table for a few minutes was sterrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, and smashing oricks in the third story.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spec tators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks the troops surfered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded.

Jerry Switzler, a river engineer, claim Garvin and William Gay, all citisens, were killed.

Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder. His entire arm will have to be amputated.

J. Godfer, working in the garden of Mr. Cozens, received three minine balls in his body.

Michael Bavis had an askie shattered.

James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot. Several others were less scriously wounded.

The house of Mr. Matthews received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. Only one of the seldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized. Immense crowds of people illied the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further vilence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the sesenblimpof targe crowds.

The State troops were released from the arsenal ast evening and came to the olity on a steamer, fearing to trest themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under secort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the arsenal. Gen. Frost and his offices gave the

another commoilen was created on the reception of a deepatch, stating that a large force of volunteers had left this city for Jellerson. The powder recently purchased here, was immediately sent into the country, and the State Treasury removed to a place of security. A large number of citizens enrolled themselves as a Home Guard and several hundred troops are expected from surround-ing counties in obedience ro a special call by the Go-vertor.

verior.

At a session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses, extending the power over the Poice Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About one thousand Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

FORT PICKENS PRESENTATION. On leaving Fort Pickens, the day before the steamen! Atlantic sailed, Captain Gray was presented with a very onely wrought revolver, of army regulation, by the Colonel in command, on behalf of himself and officers. The inscription is as follows:—

TO CAPT. ALFRED G. GRAT,
THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, ON THE REIST PREMENT OF FORT
PICKENS, FOR ZEALOUS EXERTIONS IN HIS CULXTRY'S CAUSE,

THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR.

MIDDLETOWN, CODE., May 13, 1861. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Under your "Contributions for the War" add ten thouand dollars, apprepriated by this town. We have also sent one company forward, and shall send two more on

Wednesday. Give us credit therefor. Wednesday. Give us credit therefor.

New York, May 13, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD,
In your list of amounts given by different States, cities and villages, you leave out Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, which appropriated five thousand dellars to the cause.

A READER OF THE HERALD,
Seneca county.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE NORTH-ERN STATES.

A Montreal paper states that during the last few days several young men have left that city for New York, affirming their intention of joining some of the volunteer regiments in this city.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS. Meetings have been held in New Orleans for the purpose of inducing the British subjects there to enrol as volunteers for the South. As far as can be gathered from the local

papers, the success of the experiment at present is but THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The New Orleans Orecent of May I says.—The Star of the West was on Saturday put in commission as the receiving ship of the Confederate navy at this port. She has been stationed at Algiera, under animand of Midshipman Comatock, to receive sailors and marines for the

MAKING HEAVY ARMS. MAKING HEAVY ARMS.

The Crescent of the 8th says:—Big gons for the Confederate navy are being made at the Phonix foundry, at Gretna. The first one was turned out on Saturday. It is an eight inch Dahigren shell, with a barrel eight and a half feet long. The work goes prayely on.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Several companies in this State have volunteered their services for three years or for the whole of the war, and other companies are rapidly organizing for the same purpose.

cther companies are rapidly organizing for the same purpose.

ILLINOIS—IMPORTANT.

The Memphie Bullets of the 5th list, says:—We have just een a most intelligent gottleman from Springfield, the place forever infamous for having furnished the last President of the United States. The leading men in Springfield have already arranged all matters for the complete subjugation of the valley of the Mississippi. By the close of this week there will be twenty thousand. The immense wharf boat at Caro is to be converted into a floating batter, and the alten City and the early the boat are to take this one in tow, with the vanguard twenty dive the boat are to take this one in tow, with the vanguard twenty dive thousand strong, to capture all the fortifications on the Mississippi, the boation and strength of each of which are said to be perfectly kniwn to the officers at Caro. The fort at Randolph is to be assailed both by land and water. The thougraphy of the country and reads back of Randolph have been mapped and furnished to the leaders of the expedition. The reserve guard of Caro will take possession of Randolph and other fortified points, while the deet of boats, with 25,000 men, will proceed to Memphis. This city is to be pillaged and garrisoned, and then the invaling horde of plunderers goes down the river, landing at differing points, calling for aid and issuing proclamations, including rebellion, midnight conflagrations, and laying waste the country. At Vickaburg serious resistance is anticipated, but a plan of attacking the city in the rear has already been devised. At New Orleans the Northwestern troops are to be met by diffy thousand men from the block and giset. The corecant City is to be given up to the solutory for rapine, pillage and plunder. Here the marrialing army is to be rewarded for all its tolks and dangert. "Beauty and booty" will again be the war ory of armed hoets who would desolate the pearless city of the South. We notifiesh the above "acts as stated to us by a reliable, tripatworthy Illinoisen, w ILLINOIS-IMPORTANT.

The Revolutionary Soldier. Factored is \$1 for the relief of head Daniels, the

Revolutionary soldier, whose destitute condition is mentioned in the morning's Hewith. Not knowing where \$1 I owns right is located, I take this method of sending it, hoping it may thus reach him.

A Lapy. OUR WAR IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament-Opinions of the Press The Bombardment of Sumter, åc.,

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th wit, the Marior of Matakasuva addressed the Jiouse as follows:—My lords, in accordance with a private notice which I have given to my noble friend, the Under Storetary for Foreign at fairs, I beg leave to ask him a question upon a subject which I am certain will be interesting not only to this country, but I risk say, to the whole of Europe. Your lordships have, all of you, no doubt, read the account which has arrived this morning from America, and must have seen with equal pain and some astonishment that civil war has at length broken out between the secessionists and the other States of America. Fortunately, up to this moment, no blood, or hardly any blood, has been shed, and I think too much praise cannot be bestowed on the commander of the fleet, who abstained from entering into a useless centest, which could only envenum the hostic spirit of both parties. My lords, it is impossible that a contest such as is new threatened—so unnatural as it is, and so fatal to the parties themselves—should not have its reverberation through the rest of the world; and no country, private, more than this is likely to sufter from that civil war. Apart from these feelings which we all must naturally have of seeing with the deepest regret a deplorable contest between persons of the same family, of the the same bloot, and of the same language, our political and our material interests are deeply involved in the question of this unfortunate schism. Now, my lords, I cannot but believe that her Majesty's government, feeling as all others of her Majesty's government, feeling as all others of her Majesty's government, which may avert so terrible a calamity. I therefore wish to ask what her Mojesty's government have done with regard to this subject; whether they have attempted yet to prevent the quarrel between the different parts of that country from coming to a bloody issue; what keepes they entertain of success in so landable a proceeding, and whether they have irvited o

with every one of her Majesty's subjects, we have seen with the deepest regret and concern the dissensions which have taken place in the United States; and we have received with equal concern the intelligence which my noble friend has seen, that these dissensions have brought that country aiready to the brink of civil warthat civil war may now be said to have aiready broken out. And, my lords, as to the question whether any steps have been taken by her Majesty's government to arrest the spread of that great caiamity—for great caiamity no doubt it is, not only to the Americans themselves, but also to others who are connected with them, as we are, by ties of kindred—her Majesty's government have anxiously considered whether there were any steps by which they might arrest so great a caiamity; but on mature consideration they have been of opinion that it would not be desirable that this country should intrude its advice and counsel upon the government of the UnRed States. (Hear, hear.) However great may be the interest which we feel, and however anxious we may be to avert this misfortune impending over the United States, we yet feel that a free and independent nation might not welcome advice in its internal affairs, if that advice should be profiered without being asked for. The instructions therefore which were given to Lord Lyons were that upon every fitting occasion he should express the carnest desire of her Majesty's government that the differences which prevented between the Northern and Southern States should be arranged, but he has not been instructed to give either officially or officiously any counsel or advice, unless that counsel or advice. That is the answer which I have to give to the question of my noole friend, and it naturally follows that her Majesty's government are not, and have not been, in correspondence with any foreign government as to the steps to be taken to prevent the outbreak of civil war in the United States.

Lord Maimeebury must have an-leipsted the sanswer he was sure to get when, l

as mall and unknown town? And is it flicely that the claim of the South for the rendition of fuglitives will be urged with less violence, because it is made no longer in the name of confederate States, but of a sovereign nation? These are only specimens of the difficulties which have to be encountered; and it is obvious at a glance that the experience of Europe, where slavery is unknown, little qualifies us to undertake the office suggested by Lord Kalmesbury. We have little to teach the Americans, penhaps we may find something to learn from their present troubles. At any rate, while we are true to ourselves, our sympathies will be on the side of social and political freedom.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW. From the London Times, April 29 |

The challenge of the Confederate States has been promptly accepted, and we can no longer object to President Lincoln that he is without a designated policy. If we are to put a literal interpretation upon the document now before us, the federal government at Washington proclaims war, and calls for an army of 75,600 men. If we are to accept the first impression created by President Lincoln's proclamation, the smoking out or burning out of Major Anderson is to be instantly resented by an invasion. What the fresident would not attempt to avert, what the fleet in the offing would make no effort to oppose, and what has been so unaccountably accomplished without the loss of a single life, Mr. Lincoln's determined to ponish. In a State paper, so weak and wordy as to contrast atranspoly with three the state of the contrast of the contrast and accomplished without the loss of a single life, Mr. Lincoln's determined to ponish. In a State paper, so weak and wordy as to contrast atranspoly with three the state of the contrast of which are still in excellent order and the guite in serviceable condition. He aumments the Congress to meet at Washington on the 4th of July, because he recognizes in the capture of Fort Sumter an "extraordinary occasion" within the meaning of the text of the constitution. He has taken his course promptly, and his decision is for var.

But is it quite certain that this document means exactly what if purports upon the surface to declare? Although it is an much a declaration of war as a President favor of the forter of the contrast of the contrast of the federal States, and that he has not been contrast of t

war in earcest. Or, if Mr. Lincoln should send his militia to force a way through the frontier States, and a battle should be fought, or if he should attempt to land a particular of the shores of South Carolina, or if the States upon the upper bank of the Mississippi should excite to insurrection the casek population of the States that the upon the casek population of the States that we shall see etall are in all its horrors, and we shall abandon all the states that he shore and we shall abandon all the states that he shore so ground of our transparent of the states of

other's throats. But it may also mean that the President is noty taking his formal position, consequent upour the act of heatility committed by the South, and that he still intends to carry out a policy of procreating tion.

It is by no means certain that a state of armed preparation is not a necessary condition to the settlement of this question, even if its solution is to be peaceful. The parties are now in prenence of easier other. No great momentary peril impends, for its only little acts of heatility which have as yet been committed. Just at first these may be inflicted and endured with good humor, but that temper would soon change under frequent provocation, and the two parties are such more likely to amounter into a state of fiery exasperation if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than if they are constantly engaged in little conflicts than it is considered to the little and they engaged in little conflicts than they are an engaged to the little and they engaged in little lit

TAKING OF FORT SUMTER.

[From Punch.]

We have reason to believe that the following were the actual despatches which passed between General Beautogard, Major Anderson and L. P. Walker, the secessionist.

Secretary of War:

NO. ONE.

To L. P. WAIKER, SECRETARY OF WAR:

An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed General Pickens and myself that several hampers of curvass back ducks, wild turkeys, corn cakes, and materials for brandy smashes and cocktails will be sent to Fort Sunter, peaceably or otherwise.

CHARLESTON, April S.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

G. F. BEAURESTON.

GENERAL G. F. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON:

Step 'em'! Keep what you like, and send the rest to me, give Major Anderson notice to quit. If that won't dog put your man in possession.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War. MONTGOMERY, April 10.

NO. THREE.

L. P. WAIKER, SECRITARY OF WAR:
Luncheon is ordered at twelve o'clock.
CHARLESTON, April 10.

G. F. BEAUREGARD.

L. P. WALNER, SECRETARY OF WAR.—
Demand sent at twelve. Allowed till six o'clock for dinner.

Charleston, April 11.

G. F. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL BEAUERGARD, CHARLESTON:
Telegraph what Major Anderson says to that.
In P. WALKER, Secretary of War.
MONIGOMERY, April 11.

Hosicomper, April 11.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—
Major Anderson replice—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding me to evacuate this fort, and to dine before six, without waiting to receive supplies. I regret that my obligations to my government and my own digestive organs prevent my compliance." He adds, "I will await the first show and then drink your good health in a brandy smash."
Charleston, April 11.

G. F BEAURE SARD.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, CHARL Fire away (but don't hurt anybody), unless Major Anderson will send you the latch key of the fort.

L. P. WALKER, Sepretary of War.

L. P. Watker, Secretary of War. —
He won't consent. He's not such a fool as you think, Changerox, April H.
The bembardment then commenced, and after forty hours gallant resistance, Major Anderson, having nothing but his umbrella left to cover him, hoisted a flag of these.

MAJOR ANDERSON, GINGRAM CHARGAILA, FORT SUMTER:—
I see your condition through my telescope. We have intercepted your supplies. Give in, hice a good fellow, and bring your garrison to dinner, and bods after wards. Nobody injured, I hope?

Of F. BEAUREGARD.

NO. 10.

General Beauregard, and has much pleasure in accepting high kind invitation to dinner and beds. As no one is hurt, Major Anderson fears he shall put General G. F. Beauregard to some inconvenience, the party being a large one, and so ended the first (and we trust the last) engaged ment of the American civil war.

The Turf.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE-FRIDAY, May 10.—Match \$1,000 side, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff named b. h. Young Abdallah 1 2 1 0 Z J. D. McManus named b. h. Bartington. 2 1 2 0 Z Time, 2383-24-237-230-2374-240. Five closely contested heats were trotted before a docision was arrived at; and although Ab allah won the race the Patchen celt showed a decidedly greater turn of speed, as in the first heat he trotted away from Abdallab to the quarter pole in thirty-six seconds, and to the helf mile pole in 1.16; but he lacked the great essential of a stallion—bottom—and, as a matter of course, was beaten. The betting on the race was very brisk, ranging from 100 to 80 to 160 to 60.

The twenty-four mile match for \$2,000 will come of this afternoon, over the Union Course.

Personal Intelligence.
Colonel J. Lafayette Riker, excert to Colonel Anderson, and bearer of despatches from Washington to the Union Defence Committee of New York, is stopping at the Everett House.

Everett House.

Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetta; Colonel B. Cawding, of Beston; Captain Turnley, of the United States for Army J. A. Miller, of the United States Navy; C. H.; Peaslee, of Portenouth, N. H.; Harry Filden, of Camp McLellen, and E. W. Hatenford, of Chicago, are stopping at the Astor House.

at the Astor House.

Hen. William Appleton and S. F. Dalion, of Biston;
Professor Pierce and wife, of Cambridge; Johnstone Livingstone, of Tiroh, and Horace Weslow, of Great Barrington, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Captain Bilchooks, of the United States Navy; Dr. J.P. Gray and family, of Utica; J. B. Murray and wife, and
Miss Vail, of Liount Morris; T. Davenport, of Stannivit;
W. J. Townsend and wife, of New Haven, and Mr. Prime,
of New York, are stopping at the Albemaric Hotel.

Colone E. W. Landers and party, of Califfornias M. W. Colonel F. W. Landers and party, of California; M. W. Carning and wife, of Louisville, Ky.; B. Loveis and A. W. Brainard, of Cleveland; H. Sheppard, of Indiana; G. M. Brown, of the United States Navy, and G. Ashley and Son, of Little Falls, are stopping at the Motropolitan Hotel.

Sennitor Baker and family, of Oregon; Captain John Sanw of the Canadian Rifler; J. I. Lanning, of Chicago; S. R. Smith, of the New Haven Grays; C. W. Everest, of Hamden; J. F. Best, of Canada; Dr. Powel, of Fort Poyer, and W. J. French, of Elmira, are stopping at the

Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck: Hon. C. Vibbard, Hon. B. R. Wood and family, of Albany: George W. Gibbs and hady, of California; G. S. Hazard, of Baffale; F. Dexter and hady, of Cincinnati, Ohio: captain F. Pagie, United States Navy: Constant Cook, of Buth, New York; H. Baldwin, of Syraonie, New York; Governor Gibbs and family, of Rhade Island; S. H. Nix, of Schobaric, New York; Colonial Z. Fratt, of Prattaville; Hon. Alfred Ety and wife, of Rachester, New York, are stopping at the St. Nicholina Hotel.

The following is from the Menicary.

ping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The following a from the Montgomery Medi, May 3:—
Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky, the mother in law of Lincoln,
passed through this city on Monday, on route for Selman,
the was accompanied by one of her daughters. It for
said that she very decidedly refused to accopt the
proferred hospitalities of the White House at Washington, not admiring the tenes of the political faith of the
hybrid "head of the family." Her sympathics are with
the South.

The death of Dr. F. M. Tilden he amounced in the Nicolrague papers as awing occurred at Granada, in that republic, on Sunday, April 14. His disease was consumption. Dr. Tilden was, we believe, a mative of Philadelphia.